The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,454.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 33 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,627 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, at noon.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
" Ratnagherry	16	" Vengurla	26
" Vingorla	16	" Pondicherry	27
" Carwar	17		March.
" Mangalore	17	" Madras	2
" Cannanore	19	" Coconada	4
" Calicut	19	" Vizagapatam	5
" Tellicherry	20	" Bimlipatam	6
" Cochin	20	" Gopalpore	6
" Tuticorin	21	" False Point	7
" Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship MARTABAN, 516 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 7th February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down	Feb
Leave Bombay		Leave Bussorah	29
" Kurrachee	11	" Mahomerah	2
" Guadur	12	" Fao	25
" Muscat	15	" Bushire	27
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Lingah	March 1
" Lingah	18	" Bunder Abbas	3
" Bushire	21	" Muscat	7
" Fao	22	" Guadur	7
" Mahomerah	23	" Kurrachee	9
Arrive Bussorah	28	Arrive Bombay	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will sail in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer ELLORA, B. Baker, Commander, will be despatched to Calicut, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjumwell, Tuticorin, Jeytapoor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE MERSAJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry

Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 8	0 8	1 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

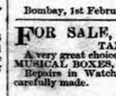
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnaghurry	Sunday.	" Beyporo	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Vingorla	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Malwan	"
" Calicut	"	" Ratnaghurry	Wednesday
" Beypore	"	" Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hayna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bomji Bazaar Street, 31st January, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine iron steamer STIRLING, 762 tons net register, Alex. Blair, Commander, WILL SAIL on or about the 8TH FEBRUARY.

The draught of this Vessel, when fully laden, is under 16 feet, and she has already made the passage from the Downs, with a Cargo of dead-weight, in 32 days, having come through the Canal without grounding in 14 hours.

The Stirling will be followed by the s. s. Leith, 937 tons register.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Fairway.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, Rouen, Antwerp, and London. They have also made arrangements and obtained a reduction at a through rate from Boubay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of declaring at Marseilles whether Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent shall be forwarded by the Company or cleared by the Consignee, the Company undertaking to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same item.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on every moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Bolton, will be despatched from Bombay about the 5th February, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1259, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

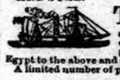
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Frere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hancock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

STEAM FERRIES TO GREAT EASTERN

EVERY HOUR.

Fare there and Back, 8 Annas.

The well known Steam Passenger Barges THISTLE and SHAMROCK, fitted with Awnings and Seats, will leave the Apollo Bunder daily until further Notice, commencing at 9 A.M. until 6 P.M.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Campbell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kane without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wherland without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF YORK, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Auld without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 5th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,693 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 4th proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
31st January 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. NUBIA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. DELHI, from Southampton, 1st January.
" CEYLON, from Marseilles, 9th January.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
" PERA, from Southampton, 25th December.
" ISFRIAN, from Liverpool, 30th December.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship ELIZABETH OSTLE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Glaister will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Elizabeth Ostle.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of FIELDING SCOVELL, Esquire, late of Bombay, but now of Blackrock Lodge, County Dublin, ceased on the 30th June 1860.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

SIGNOR ABECCO, HORDEN AND GOULSTONE'S STAR COMBINATION TROUPE

HAVE ARRIVED
AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

SEE FUTURE BILLS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO NIGHT!!!
WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY 1870.

At the request of many Friends

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

Will appear in their Original

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Messrs. Herbertz and Burton will sing some of their

CHOICEST BALLADS.

NEW GEMS
By those eminent Musicians,
Mons. Semeladis and Mrs. Dave Carson.

THE DAK GHARRIE
will be given through the
"USUAL MEDIUM."

DAVE CARSON,

For the first time this Season, will appear in his Original and Inimitable Impersonation of

GRANDFATHER BEN,

with new Local Verses, touching upon

THE DUKE'S VISIT
THE DEFICIT
INCOME TAX
SMALL CAUSE COURT
SUEZ CANAL
HINDOO WIDOWS
CRAWFORD'S MARKETS
AND SOFORTH
ETCETERA
AND
OTHERWISE.

To conclude with the popular Farce of

NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

TICKETS may be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, Hummum Street.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 3rd FEB. 1870,
GRAND COMEDY NIGHT,
WHEN
THE HONEYMOON
AND
THE TWO MRS. WHITES
WILL CONSTITUTE THE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY opened a FIRM in Hongkong, Shanghai and other places in China, under the Name and Style of NURSEE KESSOWJEE & Co. Their Corresponding Agents in Bombay will be Messrs. NURSEE KESSOWJEE & Co., of Bombay.

NURSEE KESSOWJEE.
SORABJEE DOSABHOY SURABAR.
NOWROJEE SORABJEE SUBADAR.
MAHOMEDBHOY NENSEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, under Sections II, III, and IV of the MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on TUESDAY the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the Seventh Monthly Instalment of the 5 Lakh Loan, with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,000, being the Seventh Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt; and also the sum of Rupees 11,600, being the Seventh Monthly Instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X of 1865, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

UPON reading the Affidavit of Byramjee Cursetjee Chandee, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that the amount due for dividends, at the rate of seven Rupees per Share, now payable to Shareholders entitled to dividends from the abovenamed Bank, not claimed on or before the First day of March next, be paid into the hands of the Accountant of this Honourable Court, to abide the further order of the Court. And I lastly order that notice of this order be given by Advertisement in the local Daily Papers.—Dated this First day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company WILL BE HELD at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth day of February, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of submitting the following Special Resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting:—

I. That Article 35 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the word "fourteen," and inserting in its place the word "ten," as the number of days' notice to be given of a Meeting of the Company.

II. That Article 40 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the word "five," and inserting in its place the word "three," as the number of Directors of the Company.

III. That Article 58 of the Articles of Association be amended by inserting the words "by the Directors or" such appointment by them to be confirmed," between the words "up" and "at" in the said Article."

IV. That Article 76 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the word "returns," and inserting in its place the word "income."

V. That Article 98 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "with the consent and by the order of a General Meeting, but not otherwise."

To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. W. Brown, resigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

POSITIVELY
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S FAREWELL!

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 5 | Third Class ..... Rs. 2
Second Class..... " 3 | Fourth ..... " 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, on the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month, 12th January 1870.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by me under the Style of Nansee Khyraz will, on and after the 1st of February next, be continued and carried on under the Name, Style and Firm of M. M. GOS & Co., and all Monies due and owing to me will, after the above date, be receivable by that Firm.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation.

The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank, convened for this day, was ADJOURNED till 3 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February 1870.

H. DUNLOP,
V. J. SUNKERSET,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
ARMIRE EARNESTJEE,
Liquidators.

30 Meadow Street, Bombay, 6th January 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row West, on TUESDAY the 8th February 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors, Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1870.

To appoint Directors and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 1st to 8th February, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th January 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 239 of 1868.

Nowrojee Cowasjee Sawyer .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Sawyer and another.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, which Order bears date the Twenty-first day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the late COWASJEE ARDASEER SAWYER, deceased the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Twelfth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 10th day of January 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN

SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We are prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandise, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 1st February 1870.

WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced ENGLISH NURSE, for service in Bombay, good references required. Address C. B., care of Printer.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, Part of an AIRY FLOOR in the Fort, open to the westerly breeze, suitable for two Gentlemen. Rent low.—Address F. F., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, GODOWNS and STABLES.—Airy and commodious STABLES close to Elphinstone Circle, having a large sweet water well in the compound. Also two GODOWNS to accommodate about 700 and 300 packages.—Apply at 107, Mody Street, to MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Babcola Tank, with first floor room measuring 30 feet by 8 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TO LET, two Rooms on the 2nd Floor of Block No. 2, and two Rooms on the 3rd Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE and UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Out-houses, &c., at Oomercarry or near Jail Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. J. G. HOPKINS, Inspector.

For particulars apply to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 36 and 37, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GARAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of Messrs. General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil	"	"	36 0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil	"	"	32 0 " 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto	"	27 0 " 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0		19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	"	32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	"	25 0	...
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	"	42 0	17 0
" " MARCOBRUNNER	"	34 0	...
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	"	34 0	...
" " RUDESHEIMER	"	28 0	14 0
" " HOCHEIMER	"	23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts.	Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	"	25 0 " 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	"	22 0 " 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	"	22 0 " 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	"	18 8 " 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	"	17 0 " 10 0
MEDOC (Cautenac),	Red capsule,	"	15 8 " 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	"	13 8 " ...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	"	22 0 " 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0	
NUITS,	ditto ditto	"	22 0 " ...
MACON,	ditto	"	21 0 " ...
CHABLIS,	ditto	"	22 0 " ...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32	
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	"	28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	"	25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	"	22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	"	21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	"	23
" " Scotch	"	21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	"	21

SHERRIES,

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Wine	18 8
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	"	30 0
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	"	24 8 14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	"	18 0 ...

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURAOOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	"	40 22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	"	30 16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	"	20 ...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to-£100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

WINES & SPIRITS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
1, Cuzon Lane, Fort.

Brandy, Hennessy's	per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Do. Martell's	"	" 22	8
Do. Pinet Castillon	"	" 16	0
Claret, Kay-Cannon	"	" 16	0
Do. Chateau de Frandes	"	" 14	0
Do. St. Estephe	"	" 12	0
Vermouth Noilly Prait	"	" 15	0

New supplies shortly expected by Amanda, Atlantique, Monarchy, Comete.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	"	1	"	12 "
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	"	1	"	15 "
1864 Chateau Larose	"	1	"	20 "
1864 Chateau Laffite	"	1	"	25 "
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	"	1	"	22 "
Do. 10	"	1	"	30 "
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	"	1	"	20 "
Sherry.—Gibb & Price's yellow seal	"	2	"	16 "
Do. green	"	2	"	18 "
Do. Amontillado	"	2	"	26 "
Robertson's brown seal	"	1	"	14 "
Do. blue do	"	1	"	16 "

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs.	27
CLARET LEOVILLE	"		.....
" MOUTON	"		.....
" LAFMONT	"		.....
" St. JULIEN	"		.....
CHABLIS	"		.....
BARSAC	"		.....
WHISKEY, Irish	"		.....
" Scotch	"		.....
CURACAO	"		.....
MARASCHINO	"		.....
FINE CHAMPAGNE	"		.....
"	Per 2 dozen pints		.....

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2	24 0	28 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BOUDEAUX.—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES - RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzen

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

New Bank of Bombay shares have been enquired for at Rs 23¾ and Rs. 16½ premium. Other shares are declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Monetary value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	15 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	503	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	606 pr-d
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180 pr-d
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,250
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,535
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,000
10,800	1,000	650	..11-16	Do. New	635
12,000	250	all	Nil	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,400	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,015
5,000	2,000	1,600	Nil	Port Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	730
500	2,500	all	30 p.a	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
1,000	1,000	all	10 p.a.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	210
900	1,000	all	...	Dharumsay Spinning	1,940
1,750	2,000	all	150 p.a	Great Eastern	2,000
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	735
4,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
900	2,000	2,000	...	Royal	1,260

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	575
200	2,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
...	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	90 do.	Do. New	535
800	1,000	all	200 do.	Cobala Press Co.	8,500
100	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,110
150	8,500	all	1000 p.a	Fort Press Co.	9,200
800	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	2,500	all	200 p.a	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.a	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,200	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
1,000	2,000	all	250 p.a	Prize and Wh. Press	2,000
22	1,000	750	200 p.a	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,580

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	£9.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	£3.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway	1,100
...	£10	£6.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	50p.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	53
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	45
5	5	...	Do. China	5
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	3
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15–1
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	62
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
120	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Rewas 15, S.	100
9,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16 d.
Do. Bills	6 do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Calcutta	At sight	203
Do.	30 days' sight	203
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	203
Do.	30 Days' Sight	203
China	60 Do. do	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 16-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Quicksilver	,, 220
Spanish Dollars	,, 203
Five Franc Pieces	,, 200
Bar Silver	,, 15-10
Gold Dust	,, 16
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 196-07
Australian Gold	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	104½
Four per cent.	94
Four per cent. (Public Works Loan)	101½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
10 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

CALCUTTA.—27TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported in 4 per cents. were not of large amounts, at Rs. 95-0 and 95-2. 5½ per cents. sold at Rs. 112-12 and 112-14. A small amount of 3 years' Debentures was placed at Rs. 100-8.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,425, exclusive of the dividend.

East Indian Railway Stock, three lots amounting to upwards of £1,100, at Rs. 243 per £20.

India General Steam Navagtion Co.'s shares, one whole for Rs. 525, and several halves at Rs. 250 each.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 270.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Bird, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Cathcart, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Guzerat.
Miles, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Wyllie, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Anderson, Colonel, Political Agent, on duty, from Kattywar.
Hanly, Veterinary Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Bareilly.
Bourdillon, Captain, Pension Pay Master, on duty, from England's
Beville, Lieutenant, Bombay Army, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 1.

Hare, Captain, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, to Gwalior.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d?	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Greyhound	Jackson	Liverpool, Sept. 29.
	Elizabeth Ostle	Glaister	Liverpool, Sept. 22.
	Muscat Merchant	Mauritius, Dec. 26.	
	White Jacket	Johnson	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Candia (s)	Greaves	Calcutta, Jan. 19.
	Nubia (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, Jan. 30.
	Tropique	Bannefor	Mauritius, Dec. 18.
	Atlantic	Grimard	Bordeaux, Oct. 27.
	J. P. Wheeler	Harris	Newcastle, Nov. 4.
	H. M. S. Jumna		Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	James Russell	Mackay	Akyab.
	Princess Somawuttee	Baker	Akyab.
	Hamida	Nacoda	Colsagurpatam.
	Tangier	Gobbs	Moulmein.
	Brazilian (s)	Green	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The barque Bessie, Langlois, to Penang, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Norna, to China, &c.
Ship Westminster, to Liverpool.
Steamer Martaban, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Fez Rabanee, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 27th has the following :—

Particulars of vessels previously announced,—Steamer Godavery [F.], H. DeGirard, Galle 19th, Pondicherry 22nd, and Madras 23rd January; Ship Martaban, [B], D. M. Williams, Liverpool 24th September; and Barque Trevanion [B], J. Stevens, Kurrachee 3rd December.

DEPARTURE.—Steamer Asia.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—January 27th, Cornwallis —— London, Lorena —— Mauritius, and Nov 5 —— London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ..... Feb. 7

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednugur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M. 5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3-30 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *viz.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-Drawing. Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic. — Algebra and Euclid.
History. — Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the premises of the Teachers' residence in Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

BYCULLA RACES.

NOTICE.—VISITORS will be admitted into the BYCULLA CLUB after 4 P.M., during the RACE WEEK, on producing the Card of the Member by whom they are introduced,
By order of the Managing Committee,
F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 1st February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POTTINGER—January 31st, at Poona, the wife of Major Brabazon H. Pottinger, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—BENNETT—January 29th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, W. Walker, Esq., R.H.A., to Isabella Bennett, daughter of E. L. Bennett, Esq., of Colaba.

DEATH.

BALFOUR—December 18th, at Wellington, New Zealand, James Melville Balfour, Esq., Colonial Marine Engineer, son of the late Rev. Lewis Balfour, D.D., of Colinton, near Edinburgh.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

RENNIE—MACDOWELL—January 22nd, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, James Rennie, Esq., to Constance Adelaide, daughter of the late George Macdowell Esq.

WOOD—HAY—January 27th, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Julius John Wood, M.B., C.M., Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle, son of the Rev. James Julius Wood, D. D., Dumfries, to Agnes Hay, daughter of the Rev. Lewis Hay, Irving, Falkirk, N. B.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

PADFIELD—DENHAM—January 22nd, at the Church Mission Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. P. S. Royston, the Rev. Joseph Edwin Padfield, of Masulipatam, to Rosa Sophia, second daughter of Edward Denham, Esq., of Guernsey.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

QUIN—WEMYSS—January 27th, at Agra, by the Rev. Walter H. Tribe, M.A., Captain Thomas James Quin, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Major James Wemyss, Bengal Army.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

"PERSIAN GULF politics"—to use a generic phrase which oddly enough is applied to Muscat, a place not in the Gulf at all—seem likely, at no distant period, to attract once more public attention. The common phrase we have used is no doubt employed indifferently with regard to the troubles on the Oman coast as well as on the Gulf coast, because the management of our interests in both places is, or should be, under one authority, who is the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Strictly speaking, of course, we should never speak of Gulf politics or affairs under the same heading as the politics or affairs of Muscat and Riadh; but it is a great convenience to have a common name for things not wholly distinct, and, at all events, under one manager. The threatening trouble in the Muscat country can scarcely be called new, because it has long been foreseen to be imminent. The encroachments of the Muscat chief, it has been assumed, could not and would not be overlooked by the Riadh chief, and it has all along been suspected that opportunity alone would determine the moment of action. As long as there was a British force off Bahrein the ruler of Riadh must have felt that any movement on his part might be insecure; because, although we confine our operations strictly to the sea, he could not be sure, were Muscat assailed, that we should maintain that policy. He, therefore, kept his troops quiet in their camp. But from the moment our navy withdrew he was, of course, relieved from any apprehension as far as we were concerned and now he may attack Muscat at any moment he deems most favourable to his chances of success. Our policy in the matter is quite simple and direct. So long as he abstains from naval enterprises we shall not molest him, but allow the turbulent couple to fight it out. We shall, however, be compelled to watch the troublesome business, and afford British subjects every protection in our power. At present it is too early to speculate, and we must wait the progress of events. One thing it would be satisfactory to know—that the whole management of our interests, both on the shores of Oman and of the Persian Gulf, were in one hand. Some rumours there have been of disconnected action, and we trust that the Supreme Government, if it has not done so already, will speedily settle the question in the only reasonable way. In the meantime we cannot but lament, as foreign shipping are certain to penetrate into those waters, that the Bombay Government is not seconded by an Indian Navy, and that the policy of the Supreme Government outside the Maritime Truce—for example, in regard to the treatment of Muscat itself—is not as decided as it should be. We want an Indian Navy, not controlled by the Admiralty in any way, and a resolute but prudent policy framed for the purpose of preserving our great interests in Persian and Arabian waters.

Now that the re-appointment of the Select Committee on the Abyssinian Expedition is, we may assume, a settled question; and now that two Members of Parliament have skirmished through this presidency and in parts outside for proofs of their suspicions and allegations, we trust that the Bombay Government will not forget to send home witnesses able to set the new evidence in its proper light. Captain Beanmont and Mr. Candlish are certain to carry home a great many curious stories and no end of bazaar "gup"; at home this is not unlikely to go for more than it is worth, and what it is not worth should be made plain to the common sense intellects of the members of the Select Committee. We do not wish to imply that the two Members will advance anything which they think unwarranted; we do not impute to them any sinister motives; but all they will carry home is certain not to be equally trustworthy, and, at all events, for their own sake, and for the sake of truth, the Bombay Government is bound to see that the committee have the best information. We have, indeed, no doubt, that proper witnesses will be sent home, so that the facts, whatever they may be worth, may come out before the Select Committee. The Bombay Government, of course, must bear the penalty of such errors and blunders as it made, but it ought not to be held responsible for the great original blunder of the Home Government. A clear line should be drawn between the responsibilities of the imperial and subordinate governments; and the effects of the policy which delayed a final decision until August, then gave *carte blanche*, and finally hunbugged Parliament about the cost should be unfalteringly made plain. The usefulness of the inquiry will be limited to its effect on the home Government, since it should operate as a protest against the objectionable method of dealing with public affairs adopted by the administration of the day.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE was, as we, anticipated opened at Rajcote yesterday.

THE "Delhi Gazette" believes it to have been decided that Sir Neville Chamberlain shall be the Military Member of Council, notwithstanding the undoubtedly strong claims of Major-General Norman.

THE "Examiner" reports that a bold and successful robbery was committed on Wednesday, in the Government Paper Currency Office, Calcutta. Ten thousand rupees worth of currency notes of a hundred rupees each disappeared from the counter, and nobody could tell how they were carried off or who took them.

THE S. S. BRAZILIAN.

THIS steamer sailed on Monday evening, the 31st January, not yesterday, thus keeping faith with the shippers. By an obvious misprint it was yesterday stated she had 30,000—instead of 13,000—bales of cotton on board. Her cargo actually consisted of 12,890 bales of cotton, 232 bales of wool, 2,798 other packages, besides horns, coir yarn, &c. On sailing the steamer was drawing 22 feet aft and 18 feet forward, and she is expected to arrive at Suez drawing 18 feet on an even keel, a draft of water at which several steamers have lately passed through the canal. The owners of this line of steamers will surely be pleased with the loading of the Brazilian. Much of the success in obtaining so large a freight is, we are told, attributable to the enterprising freight brokers, Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

The s. s. Queen of the South, belonging to the same owners as the Brazilian, is loading for Liverpool, and we are told that although a large steamer it has been arranged to load her to a minimum draught of water, so as to arrive at Suez not drawing more than 18 feet, and so ensure a passage through the Canal without breaking bulk.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER BRUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 24TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Tanjore from Southampton takes £5,000 in gold for Bombay.

The sum of £230,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

The Rangoon with the outward Indian mails left Suez for Bombay on the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M. (7 hours before contract time).

LONDON, 25TH JAN., AFT.

There was a hardening tendency in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day. Prices are firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Manchester Market firmer. Prices check business.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 6d.
8¼ ,, ,, 11s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 5d.

LONDON, 27TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d. (? 9¾d.)

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 27th January show the following results :

Reserve of Notes	£10,437,500	Inc. £	437,500
Bills discounted	£18,562,500	,,	£1,562,500
Cash	£19,312,500	Dec. £	62,500

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st, 12-40 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line state unknown Latest dates from Great Britain *viâ* Turkey, 29th January, 3 P.M., Russia, 28th January, 4-20 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 26th, 27th, and 28th January.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 27th, 28th, and 29th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 31st January to 8 P.M. of the 1st February is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 44	0 10
,, Calcutta	22 27	0 39
,, Madras	33 42	21 18

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Satalahany Saite, from Avanasly Belgaum.
Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazzar, from Nagpore.
Messond Bey, from Bussorah.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 7TH JANUARY.

THE P. & O. S. S. Nubia, Captain Wilkinson, arrived in harbour about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon with the English mail of 7th Jan. The Nubia left Suez at 0-12 P.M. on 16th Jan., arrived at Aden on the 23rd at 6-45 P.M. and sailed thence for Bombay at 4-55 A.M. on the 24th. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Mr F Charlton, Major and Mrs Burd, Captain and Mrs Bourdillon, Mr and Mrs Ramsay and infant, Mr and Mrs Little, Miss Garrett, Mrs Cant, Assistant Surgeon Maconochie, Messrs J Paterson, H W Lewis, A J Rees, and F Carroll, Mrs Dwyer and infant, Mr and Mrs W T Rayne, and Mr E H Hayes.

From Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Carpenter, Mrs E Smith, Mrs Molony, Mr and Mrs Prestage and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mr and Miss Maitland, Mrs F C Packe, Mr and Mrs Coghlan and infant, Captain R D Osborne, Captain F A Beville, Major J Miles, Mr R Kennedy, Mr A M Burns, Mr Mackinnon, Mr W Latham, Mr J Jardine, Mr R Valentine, Mr D J Wyllie, Mr Alfred Hayes, Assistant Surgeon Beattie, and Mr S Cromwell Woods.

From Suez—Mr S E Voigt.

From Aden—Mr Sorabjee Cowajee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Jan. 7.)

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Gunton Park.

M. Ollivier has succeeded in forming a Ministry, in which there are protectionist elements. Baron Haussmann has resigned.

Prim and the whole Spanish Cabinet have resigned in consequence of the definite refusal of the King of Italy to permit the Duke of Genoa to accept the throne. Much confusion prevails; and an attempt has been made to assassinate the Regent Serrano.

The American Government have surrendered the Spanish gunboats, which have gone to Cuba.

The United States have taken possession of the Bay of Cumana in the island of San Domingo.

The Œcumenical Council has held another sitting. One or two deaths are reported among the episcopal members.

The Portuguese Chambers have been opened.

The Earl of Cork and the Duke of St. Albans are the new Liberal whips in the House of Lords.

The woman who stole Col. Hickie's child from Maidenhead has been sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

A gamekeeper has been murdered by poachers on the estate of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in Suffolk.

Several agrarian outrages have occurred in Ireland.

Mr. Greville-Nugent has been returned for Longford, and Mr. Edmond Deane for Queen's County. A riot occurred at Granard.

Much dissatisfaction is felt in Scotland at the omission of the Government to fill up the vacant judgeship.

Some further Admiralty economies are announced.

Russia is said to be contemplating an extensive system of trade in Central Asia.

Mr. Charles Mathews has taken a benefit at Covent Garden previous to his departure for Australia.

An appeal has been made to the Government on behalf of M. Munzinger, late British Consul in Abyssinia, who has been wounded by the natives at Keren.

Dr. Howson and Dr. Miller are both mentioned as likely to succeed to the Bishopric of Manchester.

Mr. F. W. Russell, M.P. for Limerick, is seriously ill.

The yacht race across the Atlantic between Mr. Ashbury and Mr. Bennett is fixed for July 14.

The Delhi and London Bank proprietors have confirmed their previous resolution for reducing the capital to £500,000.

A return is being made of 7s. 1d. per share on the shares in the Kumaon and Oude Plantation Company.

The Carnatic Railway Company has been introduced with a capital of £800,000 in £20 shares, which are offered at 12s. prem. The Indian Government guarantee 5 per cent.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

Lieut.-Colonel J. Mellor, Madras retired list, Dec. 31; Major-General W. Lang, Bombay Infantry, Jan. 3.

Miscellaneous.—Admiral Sir W. C. Pell, Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., the Duke de Trevise, and Sir W. C. Hood.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH JANUARY.

EMIGRATION is once more put forward as the sure remedy for that worst of all social evils in England—the incessant growth of pauperism. The Radical working men, however, do not, as a class, at all agree with benevolent middle-class Liberals in holding it to be the duty of the Government to relieve the labour market by sending a few shiploads of common people to each of the colonies. Their argument is, that if England is too full, they have as much right to stay in their native country as the Marquis of Westminster or the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, at all events, before going away, they would like to see whether, by changing the land laws and confiscating the property of the Church of England, they cannot provide the means of supporting at home a much larger population than the country now contains. These frightfully revolutionary opinions were, to the horror of all respectable citizens, publicly advocated by Mr. Hennessey and one or two other extreme politicians, at the meeting in Exeter Hall, called to pass resolutions in favour of emigration. They are utter delusions, no doubt; but, on the other hand, are not the schemes that are set before us for diminishing pauperism by emigration equally delusive? It is true that we have a superabundant population in England, and a superabundance of waste land craving hands to till it in the colonies; and if the colonists would only allow us to people their waste lands with the men and women we want to get rid of, the problem of settling, what Mr. Disraeli thirty years ago happily called the "Condition of England Question," would soon be worked out to the satisfaction of all parties. But the colonies will no more take our paupers than they will take our convicts. Ship but one ten thousand out of our hundred thousand paupers in the metropolis to Australia and Canada, and the chances are that they would be sent back to us without having even being allowed to land. The colonies only want the sort of men who are the very bone and sinew of this country—the steady, hard-working, thrifty peasant, the skilled artisan, and the active and adventurous spirits who form the best pioneers of civilization in a new country in time of peace, and the best fighting material in time of war. Now, the free stream of emigration takes such men abroad quite fast enough already. The idle, the unthrifty, the unenterprizing, the dependent, are left at home, and sink into a state of pauperism which they do not feel to be degrading or intolerable. If it were possible to pass and to enforce laws regulating all emigration from the United Kingdom, and prohibiting unmarried men from leaving the country at all, and married men from going without their wives and children, the unhappy tendency of free emigration to increase the disproportion of the sexes, and the number of helpless and destitute persons, in England, would be frustrated; and if, further, a colony could be found to which the English Government could deport every able-bodied vagrant who cannot earn his own living at home, the pauperism of the country might be reduced within reasonable limits. But it is needless to say that no such legislation is possible, or even contemplated; and it is a mere mockery to tell the British taxpayer that he will help to lower poor-rates by giving State aid to emigration societies whose labours hardly bring them within reach of the outskirts of pauperism, but are limited to the relief of well-deserving people who are in temporary distress, but who, even in England, would be able to recover a good position by their own exertions. It can be of no advantage to the nation to thin our ranks of people of good character; it is people of bad character whom we want taken away; and nothing could be more preposterous than to invite us to pay yet another tax in the hope of lessening the burden of the poor rate by aiding really productive members of society to emigrate to other countries.

I said, in my haste, a week or two ago, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* had no policy. But, simultaneously with its conversion into a morning journal, the paper has taken a distinct line in opposition to the present Government on some of the most pressing questions of the day. I don't know by the way, that the change in the paper is much liked, but it is a plucky venture, and ought to succeed. In its new form the *Pall Mall* is not nearly so neat and handy as it used to be; its page is too large for the general reader, and not large enough for advertisers, who are fond of a good broadside. But it should make its way, for it starts with a good name, and it contains more original and readable matter than any other daily paper; and, though the cost of getting it out, printed as it is in good type on real paper (instead of the flimsy makeshift stuff used by the penny dailies) must be very great, the twopence a copy cannot but leave a margin with the sale that may be reasonably counted on to begin with. It has hit the popular taste, too, by echoing the cry that has been raised against Mr. Lowe and Mr Childers for what is said to be the false economy they are bent on carrying out. The financial policy of the Government will certainly be rudely attacked whenever Parliament meets. M

THE DUKE'S REPLY TO THE AGRA ADDRESS.

The following is the reply of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the address of the Municipal Commissioners of Agra :—

To the Municipality of Agra.

Gentlemen,—I receive your most cordial welcome with sincere pleasure.

I accept the expression of your gratification at my visiting this ancient capital of Hindustan as a fresh demonstration of the loyalty of the people of India to the Queen, and of their attachment to the Royal Family.

I join with you in lamenting the necessity which prevented the assembling of the great princes and feudatories of Hindustan at this place; but it has afforded me deep thankfulness to see that Providence has again blessed you with the prospect of an abundant harvest, which, I sincerely trust, will soon remove every trace of dearth and scarcity throughout the land. (Sd.) Alfred.

THE DUKE'S MOVEMENTS.

It now seems to have been determined that the Duke of Edinburgh will not remain at Jubbulpore when he visits the Central Provinces in March next. There will be no doings there beyond his reception at the railway station and his visit to the marble rocks of the Nurbudda, after which he will move down by train as far as Bagra, near Hoshungabad, there to open the line from Bombay. The Viceroy and Lady Mayo will accompany the Duke to Jubbulpore and there part, Lady Mayo remaining at Jubbulpore and the Viceroy going down to Nagpore, by the road through Seonie. His Excellency may return to Jubbulpore by the railway *viâ* Bhosawul.

The Viceroy's visit to Nagpore will be in connection with the question of the disintegration of the Central Provinces, of which, and of other territorial changes, there is now no doubt, though they may not be made before next winter. Nagpore is doomed to lose the Chief Commissioner, but Jubbulpore will gain immensely by the changes.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Some weeks ago considerable surprise was expressed that the new Imam of Muscat, Syud Azan bin Ghes, should have thrown down the gauntlet to the warlike Ameer of Riad, Abdoolah bin Feysul, by occupying the important frontier town of Bereymah, a post which guards the entrance to the passes of the Djebel Akhdar against an army coming from Nejd. The Wahabee chief, it now appears, has accepted the challenge, and has advanced to Lahsa, giving out that he has approached the coast in order to be at hand to reply to any reference which may be made to him on the affairs of Katuf or Bahrein, by the British authorities in the Gulf. His real object, however, seems to be an attack on Oman, as he is said to have written to Syud Salem, the deposed Sultan, that he would be in Muscat in about a month from the date of his letter, that is, about the beginning of February. Syud Azan bin Ghes has shown that he is thoroughly on his guard. As soon as the van of the Wahabee advance reached him, he proceeded with some men and guns to Sohar, and sent some of his chiefs to Sharjah to bring up fresh troops. If Abdoollah-bin-Feysul advance on Bereymah, he will find Syud Azan ready to dispute the possession of the place, and, considering the Syud's soldierly character, he occupation of Oman will prove, probably, a task of greater difficulty than the Ameer of Riad anticipates.—*Englishman.*

THE VICEROY AT THE FREEMASONS' LODGE, CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta *Examiner* has a report of the Viceroy's visit to the Grand Lodge on Wednesday night last week. The Viceroy, soon after his arrival in India, accepted the office of Lord Patron of Masonry in Bengal, but this was his first visit to the Lodge. His Excellency, who was attended by Major Bourke and Captain Brooke, arrived at the Lodge at 7 P.M., where he was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the officers of the Grand Lodge, and conducted to the Temple, where the usual mysteries were gone through, in the presence of about 150 brethren. About eighty members, all in fact whom the Hall would accommodate, proceeded to the banquet, at the conclusion of which, the District Grand Master (H. Sandeman, Esq.,) gave the toasts of the Queen and of the Grand Master of England, Ireland, and Scotland. He next gave the toast of the evening—"The health of the Lord Patron;" and, after alluding to previous Governor-Generals who had been masons, gracefully alluded to the great popularity which Lord Mayo had earned from his willingness to join in our amusements, to share in our pastimes and our games, and to encourage the liberal arts and sciences in this country. Mr. Sandeman concluded by wishing success and prosperity, health, and happiness during his tenure of office, and a safe return to his native country, to His Lordship, and the toast was drunk with loud applause. His Excellency replied as follows :—

Right Worshipful Sir, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, and Brethren,—I assure you that among the many tokens of kindness and consideration that I have received since I have been in India, I may, without any affectation, say, I value none more highly—indeed none so much—as the reception you have just accorded to me. I assure you that if in any efforts that I have made to contribute to the social happiness of my countrymen in India, or in the discharge of the more important duties of the high office which I have the honour to hold, I have been so fortunate as to secure the good opinion of my brethren in the Masonic Craft, I shall feel that I have earned a high reward. (Cheers.) I most sincerely hope that during the four years of office which yet remain to me in this country I may continue to merit the good opinion which you R. W. Sir, have so kindly expressed. I am well aware that the position I hold is a very arduous one. Men often begin well, but by their after-conduct do not merit all the encomiums that have been passed upon them at the outset of their career but I have received so much kindness and consideration at the hands of my countrymen that I do not despair of meriting and receiving their kindness to the end. (Loud cheers.)

I have been now for more than a quarter of a century a member of the Masonic Craft, and I am free to confess that I have not been so active a Mason as I ought to have been; indeed, I must also admit that I have oftener been present as a guest at the banquet table than in Lodge. Nevertheless, I say without hesitation that as years advance I am more fully convinced than ever of the great mission the Order has performed, and is performing, for the benefit of mankind, the important influence for good which the Craft has exercised, and must ever exercise, over society at large, and of the fact, which must be recognised by every consistent member that a good Mason cannot be a bad man. (Louds cheers.)

In my country, Masonry is greatly appreciated, perhaps because harmony is not a very prominent characteristic of the Irish people (laughter), rather an Irish reason you will say, but it is nevertheless true, and the reason may be that in Masonry is found a bond of union not to be met with elsewhere. (Cheers.)

It was a source of great gratification to me, soon after my arrival in this country, to find my name inscribed in your Masonic Diary as Lord Patron of the Order, and also to see noticed in same page the establishment of the Bengal Masonic Association for providing a home and education for the orphans of indigent Masons. I can only say if the intention now made for the first time in India to establish such an association prove successful, it will be most gratifying to me to remember that it took its birth in the same year in which I became the Lord Patron of the Order. (Cheers.)

In my own country, great interest is taken in such institutions; the last Masonic festival at which I assisted before I left Ireland, and which was attended by more than 2,000 people, was held at Dublin in celebration of the anniversary of an institution of this nature, in which 80 female orphan children of Masons are provided for. You may believe, therefore, that my sympathies are heartily with you in this attempt to direct your charitable energies into a suitable channel, believing, as I do that no fitter field for their exercise can be found than that which you have chosen. (Cheers.)

I again thank you most sincerely for the very kind and cordial manner in which you have received this toast, and I assure you that at any time it is in my power to do anything which may be thought by you, Right Worshipful Sir, or by the Brethren generally, for the furtherance of the interests of the Craft I hope you will command my services; and it will always be a gratification to me to show that I am proud of the position in which by your kindness I have been placed. (Loud cheers.)

After the toast of "Our Guests," to which the Lieutenant-Governor responded, the Viceroy proposed the health of the District Grand Master, who, he said, had contributed more than any one to the welfare of Masonry in Bengal,—which was received with prolonged cheering. A few more toasts and the usual "Happy to meet, sorry to part" brought to a close a very pleasant and cheerful evening.

INDIAN ITEMS.

An address is to be presented to the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival at Colombo enclosed in a casket made of all the principal products of the island. The casket is from a design by Mr. Lorenz.

Good news.—We understand that it has been decided by the Government of India that it is open to all officers of the British army, holding permanent staff appointments in India, other than the regimental, to elect the furlough rules of 1868, provided they are eligible for furlough under the restrictions of those rules.—*Madras Mail.*

The first female physician in India passed through Jubbulpore a few days ago. Miss Swain has gone up to join the American Methodist Mission at Bareilly. We fancy a dozen female M. D's in India could any day make a good living by practising among the rich respectable natives in cities and towns. They would be probably found more useful in zenana missions than ladies of the so-called philanthropic type.—*Delhi Gazette.*

It is very refreshing to read the despatches of the Duke of Argyll for "there's aye a bit o' metaphoesics" in them. We always look out for the pieces of advice they contain. Here is the last we have dropped on :—"We must not put a price upon our abstinence from one kind of injustice by taking leave to inflict another." Such expressions as this stamp his Grace as a man of great wisdom, and it is interesting to contemplate how the deepest thinkers of all ages seem to have arrived at similar conclusions on certain points. As far back as the Talmud carries us such expressions as the one we quote from the pen of Argyll's duke have been uttered by the sage, and at the present time the simple-minded, in more homely phraseology, condemn the practice of doing evil that good may come.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Colonel Denison is determined to leave something more substantial than foot prints on the sands of time. He is now erecting *on* the paths of the road that leads from the Fort to Popham's Broadway, four corrugated iron, cylindrical latrines that are hideous in their design, and prominence. To make matters as bad as possible, the receptacles are to be withdrawn by an aperture that *faces* the road. The Municipality formed as it is of men of refined tastes, should at once see to the removal of these objects to less conspicuous places in the town. At Ootacamund and Coonoor the Municipalities have erred in the same way in causing the erection of some as offensively prominent latrines, and we have heard of a gentleman who felt very warmly on the subject when a lady fresh from home, enquired of him the use of those "funny looking sentry boxes." "Ah! well," he replied "I don't exactly know, I fancy they are for the gardeners to keep their tools in." "Another man, a paterfamilias, was asked by his young hopeful the use of Colonel Denison's contrivances to which we have referred, and we lament to say, that he told a white lie about them. Latrines are all very well in their way; but decency forbids their being obtruded on public notice. We had rather not have the Paris system introduced into Madras. It is a convenient but very nasty one.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Zanzibar, per buglow Futteh Kan, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Trespass.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Simon Peter was fined ten rupees on a charge of trespassing in the dwelling-house of Mr. Lowe.

We have to remind the gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, that their presence will be required at the Court-house at 10 o'clock this morning.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of a Hindoo labourer by name Babajee Kaloo, who, in the opinion of the jury, had committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium.

The Bachelor's Ball comes off to-night in the Town Hall. The entrance, we have been requested to state, will be at the north end of the Hall, under the Asiatic Society's Rooms, and on no account will any one be allowed to go up by the main entrance.

Cart License.—A number of cartmen were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Hallums, with carrying passengers without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined ten rupees each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. They all paid the fines, which amounted to Rs. 580.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Some of the natives have taken another step to show their loyalty to the Queen. We see from yesterday's *Jam-i-Jamshed*, that with the object of giving encouragement to authors of Gujrathi works, a fund has been raised in Bombay which will be called "The Alfred Book Fund." The secretary of the fund acknowledges, with thanks, the sum of Rs. 300 from Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel and Rs. 500 from Bundeh Khodah, contributed to the fund.

Dave Carson's Minstrels.—Admirers of Dave Carson's Minstrel troupe—and these in Bombay are not few—will be glad to learn that the troupe will give an Ethiopian entertainment this evening at Grant Road Theatre. There will be an attractive programme, and "Grandfather Ben" promises to sing some new verses upon the topics of the day, which will no doubt be relished coming from him. We hope the troupe will have the encouragement of seeing a crowded house before them.

District Pleaders' Examination.—A committee of the following gentlemen has been appointed by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of district pleader, which commences on Tuesday the 8th inst. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarker, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, subordinate Judge of Callian, and Mr. Cantem, subordinate Judge of Sholapore.

Parsee Matrimonial Court.—At a sitting of the Parsee Matrimonial Court yesterday in the appellate side of the High Court, issues were settled in the case of Morwanjee Bowanjee Motafuramna against his wife Jeeloobace, daughter of Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengally *alias* Metki. The plaintiff applies for a divorce on the ground of adultery by the defendant with Kursetjee Dorabjee Khuttaco and Doorgasing Purdasee. The case has been fixed for hearing before delegates on the 12th March next. Messrs. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakil, and Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Balla Mungesh Waglé for the defendant.

Professor Bushell gave another entertainment in Grant Road Theatre on Monday evening, which was fairly attended, and was successful throughout. Perhaps the most wonderful part of Professor Bushell's entertainment is that giving illustrations of spiritual manifestations. These illustrations were very cleverly done. The portion of the entertainment most appreciated generally by the audience, however, was of course the part in which there was most fun—the exhibition of subjects under the influence of mesmerism. Professor Bushell will give only one other entertainment in Bombay, and that will be in the Town Hall on Saturday.

Accident on the Railway.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Monday last at the Clerk Road, Byculla, on the body of a Hindoo labourer, aged about forty-five years, named Zadoo Ramjee. It appeared that on Monday morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. Abbott, engine-driver, who was in charge of a ballast-train from Carnac Bunder to Coorla, suddenly saw the deceased making towards the down line, on which the engine was, evidently with the intention of crossing it. The driver applied the steam whistle and the fireman called out to the labourer, and it was thought he had crossed in safety. The engine was however, stopped, and deceased was found entangled in the brake screw. He died immediately afterwards. Verdict—"The deceased lost his life accidentally by being knocked down by a railway engine whilst attempting to cross the line."

Criminal Sessions.—At the first Criminal Sessions of the year, which commence to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the cases committed for trial number twenty-six, implicating forty prisoners, twelve of whom are Mahomedans, twenty Hindoos, seven Europeans, and one West Indian. Of the cases committed, two are of rape, one of attempting to commit suicide, eleven of theft, three of criminal breach of trust, one of attempting to escape from lawful custody, one of conspiracy, one of culpable homicide, one of dishonestly receiving stolen property, two of belonging to a wandering gang of thieves habitually committing theft, one of giving false information to the police, one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and one for an offence on the railway. Six of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon, eight by Mr. Showell, six by Mr. Nana Morojee, three by Mr. W. H. Bolton, one by Mr. W. B. Mulock, one by Mr. F. Gibbons, and one by Mr. T. E. Britten.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Yesterday was not an "open" day on board the Great Eastern, and the coaling is still going on, but nevertheless there was a good number of visitors, including a number of Parsee and Hindoo ladies. The Chiltern has now got a sufficient quantity of coals on board, and yesterday she received the shore-end of the cable from the Great Eastern, and will proceed tomorrow to Back Bay to commence the laying of that.

THE 25 LAKH LOAN CASE.

The case against the Bank of Hindoostan.

In the High Court yesterday, Mr. McCulloch applied to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp to name a day on which the Court would proceed with the case of the liquidators of the Bank of Hindoostan, one of the banks concerned with the plaintiff in the loan of 25 lahks to Premchund Roychund in 1866. After some discussion, to-morrow fortnight was suggested as the day for the hearing. The learned Judge said he could not name any particular day until he had consulted with the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

The Bombay Races commence on Thursday the 3rd instant at 4 P.M. The race days are Saturday the 5th, and the Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday following.

F. F. Arbuthnot,
1st February 1870. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Western India Turf Club will take place at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday the 7th February at 7 A.M.

The Accounts of the Club for 1869 will be laid before the meeting.

The following proposals will be made by the Stewards under Rule 16 of the Club Rules:—

1st. That the Bombay Races shall in future commence on the last, instead of the first, Thursday in February, and that the Rules be altered accordingly.

2nd. That the Calcutta classification and definition of country breds be adopted by the Club.

3rd. That the Calcutta scale of weight for class, age and inches be also adopted.

4th. That the entrance donation to the Club be reduced from Rs. 50 o Rs. 30.

Any proposals from other members will then be received, but notice of them should be given to the Secretary at least one day before the meeting, in accordance with Rule 15.

The Stewards and Secretary for the ensuing year shall then be elected. F. F. Arbuthnot,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club,
1st February 1870.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Jumna arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon with troops from England. She has brought in all 60 officers, 9 officers,' wives and 6 children, and 994 men with 78 women and 97 children and families. They are to be stationed as under :—

For the Bengal Presidency—1 officer, 1 sergeant 51 rank and file, and 9 women of 16th R.A.; 3 officers and 54 men of 1-3rd Foot; 1 sergeant and 92 men of 1-5th Foot; 5 officers, 1 sergeant and 97 men of 2-12th Foot; 1 officer, 2 sergeants and 97 men of 36th Foot; 2 officers and 54 men of 38th Foot; 5 officers and 103 men of 92nd Foot; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, and 68 men of 109th Foot. There are also several small detachments of Staff, 4th Hussars, R.H.A., 1st Foot, and 14th Foot. The troops for the Bengal Presidency will be despatched by special trains to-morow.

For the Madras Presidency—2 officers, 1 sergeant and 70 men of the 45th Foot; 3 officers, 2 sergeants and 93 men of the 2-10th Foot; 5 officers, 1 sergeant and 117 men of the 2-24th Foot. The 45th Foot will proceed to Beypore, leaving by the steamer Earl Canning on the 3rd. The 2-10th and 24th will proceed by rail to Secunderabad.

For the Bombay Presidency—3 officers and 70 men of the 1-8th Foot, who will proceed to Mhow via Khundwa.

The following are the names of the officers who have arrived by the Jumna :—

Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Tyacke.

Staff Surgeon G. P. Woodward and Mrs. Woodward; Surgeon J. E. Moffat, 1-14th Foot, Mrs. Moffat, and two children.

Major and Mrs. G. F Walker, 2-12th Foot; and Major G. T. McGuire, 1-1st Foot.

Captain and Mrs. T. B. Forizell, 1-14th Foot; Captain and Mrs. G. T. Hume, R. A.; Captain and Mrs. T. E. Adams, 45th Foot; Captains the Hon'ble R. Dawson, 92nd Foot; H. Magee, 2-12th Foot; T. K. Dooner, 2-12th Foot; E. S. Beattie, 109th Foot; G. A. Russell, R. A.; R. Johnson, 2-10th Foot; W. R. de Eye, 92nd Foot; T. R. Harvey, 2-25th Foot; P. H. Eyre, 38th Foot; H. Parnell, 1-3rd Foot, and W. B. Logan, 2-24th Foot.

Lieutenant A. H. Handley, 2-10th Foot, Mrs. Handley and three children; Lieutenants P. C. Walker, R. A.; P. Stirling, 92nd Foot; W. M. Campbell, R. A.; F. A. Baines, 18th Hussars; T. E. Huddart, R. A.; E. A. Campbell, 92nd Foot; G. P. Townsend, 2-10th Foot; and J. J. Bradshaw, 1-5th Foot.

Ensign and Mrs. T. McCarthy, 2-1st Foot; Ensigns W. B. Morley, 1-8th Foot; E. R. Cooper, 95th Foot; W. Sugden, 2-24th Foot; R. Oakely, 1-8th Foot; A. Dunbar, 92nd Foot; R. T. E. Dowse, 2-12th Foot; J. Hoskins, 2-24th Foot; M. A. Gray, 1-3rd Foot; J. M. S. Crofton, 38th Foot; R. J. Pike, 2-12th Foot; A. Melvin, 109th Foot; J. E. Barr, 109th Foot; L. Aylmers, 103rd Foot; A. Smith, 2-1st Foot; T. St. L. Laire, 88th Foot; R. A. Hickson, 1-3rd Foot; C. St. L. Wilkinson, 2-24th Foot; J. P. de L. P. Beresford, 36th Foot; T. L. Thorp, 2-1st Foot; C. d'A Pope, 2-24th Foot; D. D. Price, 2-24th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon G. Whitla, R. H. A., Mrs. Whitla and child; Assistant Surgeons A. M. Lithgow, G. Townsend, G. E. Dobson, A. H. L'Estrange, R. M. Craig, Staff, and T. Hessiah, R. A.

Veterinary Surgeons G. Durrant, R. A.; J. C. Dwyer R. H. A.; and T. G. Bushman, 21st Hussars.

The Jumna will leave again for Suez on the 15th with the following troops for England :—19th Hussars—10 officers, 3 ladies, 5 children, 298 men, 30 women, and 58 children. 93rd Highlanders—22 officers, 4 ladies, 6 children, 523 men, 49 women, and 93 children. 102nd Regiment—2 officers and 77 men.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Thursday, 1st February.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

Canjee Luckmidass vs. Mooljee Velljee, Liladhur Velljee, and Cursondass Velljee.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff in this suit, which was brought to recover Rs. 3,027-14-7, an account adjusted and signed by the second and the third defendants. The first defendant was not proceeded against as he denied being a partner with the other defendants. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, together with interest at nine per cent. from the 8th Novembr 1866 until 1st February 1870, costs, and further interest on judgment till payment, at six per cent.

Luckmidass Khimjee vs. Tharea Ludkanee and others.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,319-6-0, balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 17,859-2-3, given by Trebhovun Veerjee, one of the defendants, on the 24th September 1859. Mr. Green represented the plaintiff; there was no defence. The note was payable on demand, and bore interest at three-quarters of a rupee per mensem. Decree was given for the sum claimed, which included interest Rs. 270, costs, and interest at six per cent. from judgment till payment.

Thackersey Dhunjee vs. Luckmidass Meghjee.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 3,000. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, was counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of the Official Assignee, said that on the 13th of January there was a joint affidavit filed in the Insolvent Court by two of the creditors, praying that the defendant might be adjudicated an insolvent. The matter would come on for discussion in the Insolvent Court on Monday next, when no doubt the defendant would be adjudicated an insolvent. Mr. Justice Westropp said that after the adjudication the Official Assignee would be entitled to apply for stay of execution in this case. Mr. Branson mentioned that in two similar cases against the defendant in the Third Division Court that morning, Sir Charles Sargent had held that as yet the Official Assignee had no *locus standi* in the case as yet. It appeared that there had been substituted service of summons here, but that in the Judge's order the name of the street where the defendant's shop was situated, and where substituted summons to be posted, was not mentioned. Mr. Justice Westropp intimated that in future, unless the house where the summons was to be served was clearly indicated, he (Mr. Westropp) would not grant a decree; he had refused over and over again to make an order for substituted service because the necessary information was not supplied. If the house was not clearly indicated the process server might post the process wherever he liked.

Decree was granted for Rs. 3,000, together with interest at nine per cent. upon three notes on which the money was due, costs, and further interest on judgment till payment. Speedy execution was allowed.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

In accordance with a numerously signed requisition, the Sheriff of Bombay convened a meeting of the inhabitants of the city for Monday afternoon, to consider what step should be taken to welcome and entertain His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival in Bombay. The meeting was held in the Town Hall, and the attendance was not so large as might have been expected, there being less than two hundred persons present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker was called upon to preside, and in opening the proceedings said—Gentlemen, we have been summoned here to-day by our worthy friend the Sheriff to decide how we can best receive the son of our most gracious sovereign Queen Victoria, who is about to visit this Presidency. I need hardly say I feel sure that all present, and not only those who are present, but the great body of our fellow-citizens who have not been able to attend to-day, will equally be delighted to vie with one another in showing how they can accord a reception to His Royal Highness which will be worthy of the person to be entertained, and also worthy of this great city, which he is to see for the first time. It is not necessary that I should make any long speech on this occasion, because we are met to-day more as a matter of business to settle the programme of what shall take place. There are two points I think which I may notice. First, I think the best way of making whatever entertainment, or whatever mode of reception, we decide upon effective, will be that there should be cordial combination and co-operation amongst all sections of the community. Bombay is not so large a place, nor is it possessed of such a large number of wealthy citizens that it can afford to make many diverse attempts, and it appears to me the best way to attain success will be for all the community to give according to its means, and then trust the arrangements to a select and competent body of our fellow-citizens who will decide in what way the money may be best expended, so as to make the most effective display. I am not one of those who think it will be possible to attain to, and certainly not to excel, the magnificence of Calcutta, inasmuch as we do not possess the large means which are at the disposal of the citizens there; but there is no doubt that if we all take a long pull, a strong pull, and a hearty pull together, we may accord to his Royal Highness a reception which shall be worthy of him and of our august sovereign, to whom we would wish to display the most devoted loyalty. (Applause.) I have just had put into my hands a letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, whom we all know. He, as we are all aware, from his recent domestic affliction, is not able to attend, and he has written as follows :—

To the Chairman of the Public Meeting in the Town Hall, Bombay.

Sir,—I very much regret that I am precluded by the recent heavy affliction caused by the lamented death of my revered mother from attending and taking a part in the proceedings of this day's meeting, which has been convened in the Town Hall for the purpose of taking measures for the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in a manner befitting this city. I need not assure you that I entertain a lively interest in the success of the meeting. I have no doubt that all sections of the community, Europeans as well as natives, will vie with each other in manifesting their loyalty and attachment to our august sovereign the Queen, by receiving the Prince in as splendid a style as the first commercial city in India should do.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Bombay, 31st January, 1870.

(Applause.) I now call upon Mr. Campbell to move the first resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell said he had perhaps been selected to propose the resolution put into his hands as a representative of the mercantile community. The mercantile community might have been considered a very appropriate body to be amongst those to welcome his Royal Highness to this great mart, seeing that after all it was commerce which landed the merchants in this country, and which had made Bombay what it had been, and would make it what they all hoped it would become. The resolution he had to propose was—

"That immediate steps be taken to ensure the reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in a manner worthy of the city of Bombay." (Applause.), He was perfectly sure that the citizens of Bombay, who had acquired a name over the whole world for their charities, would not be wanting when it was a question of loyalty, and it seemed to him there was a peculiar fitness in the Duke of Edinburgh being received here in a splendid manner, as Bombay was one of the finest ports in the world, second to none, and he had no doubt they only wished his Royal Highness would appear here in command of his frigate. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman had alluded to the difficulty which Bombay might have in vieing with Calcutta, but with a strong pull and a pull together, he believed that we in Bombay might accomplish great things. He had never heard it stated or supposed that Bombay looked upon itself as in the slightest degree inferior to Calcutta in any point of view—(applause)—and if they had a Haussmann in Calcutta, they had a Haussmann in Bombay, and he was sure that the energy of the Bombay Haussmann would overcome all difficulties. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy—Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition that has been entrusted to me. On behalf of myself and my countrymen, I assure this meeting that we all rejoice at the prospect of welcoming His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who proposes to honour this city with his visit. My countrymen consider it a great privilege to have the opportunity afforded them of personally testifying to him their feelings of loyalty and attachment which pervade all classes of the people in this part of Her Majesty's dominion. Natives of all ranks and creeds will cheerfully join in such measures as this meeting may devise, to give a most cordial reception to the noble Prince whose beaming countenance we shall soon have the good fortune to see. If we may not be considered presumptuous, we might be pardoned for expressing a hope that His Royal Highness's eldest brother the Prince of Wales, will, at no distant day, favour us with a visit, so that we might have the gratification of seeing another scion of royalty who is destined to rule over us. Such royal visits are calculated to strengthen the bonds of affection and allegiance towards our august sovereign, who, we feel assured, takes a lively interest in the promotion of our welfare and prosperity, and on whom we invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe. (Applause.)

The proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. G. M. Stewart thought there was but one feeling in the meeting, that every one should join in testifying their loyalty to the Queen by giving a right royal welcome to her son. To him the only difficulty seemed to be how they could best give that welcome form, and he supposed the first thing that occurred to them would be to present to him an address of welcome and congratulation on his arrival. He would therefore propose—

"That an address of welcome and congratulation be prepared for presentation to His Royal Highness."

Dr. Bhau Dhaji seconded, and in doing so said he had no doubt the people of Bombay would give a cordial welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. They had often heard and read of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her virtues and good qualities, but had had no opportunity of seeing her or any of her beloved sons personally. The present opportunity, therefore, would be highly welcomed and appreciated; and, as a peculiarity of people in the East, in India particularly, was their love of display and pomp, he trusted that in accordance with the ancient habits of the people, in which all classes generally took delight, they would give an address worthy of their respect for the British Crown and Her Majesty Queen Victoria. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and declared carried.

Mr. W. G. Hall, remarking that money was the sinews of war, and that unless they put their hands in their pockets they could hardly succeed in their object, proposed—

"That a subscription be immediately opened to obtain funds for the occasion."

They had Mr. Crawford's authority for saying that he knew how to spend money when he got it, and he had no doubt they would put him in a position to arrange things in a handsome way for the reception of the Prince.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the resolution, and in doing so said that he would follow the good example set by the previous speakers and address the meeting as briefly as possible. He alluded to the excellent advice given by the Hon'ble Chairman that all sections of the community should unite together in giving a hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his approaching visit to this city. Union was strength, and he hoped that instead of each race or section of the community doing a poor thing of its own, all would unite together, and by gathering up all resources would give such a reception to the Royal Duke as would do credit to this great city. Many gentlemen present at the meeting would remember that, about two months ago, a meeting of influential natives was called by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, at Mazagon Castle, and a committee was appointed to consider what steps should be taken to give the Duke a reception worthy of the Prince and also of our city. They were not then aware what steps were being taken at Calcutta for the reception of the Prince, and that a meeting like this would be called in Bombay. Now he was speaking the views of a large number of gentlemen composing that committee that it would be better and desirable to co-operate with the measures that might be adopted here to-day for the due reception of the son of our gracious Queen. That committee would now be dissolved, and such subscriptions as had been collected would be placed at the disposal of the committee appointed at this meeting. Though that committee would be dissolved, he had not the slightest doubt that every one of its members would do everything in his power to further the object of this meeting and to aid in collecting subscriptions to the best of their ability. (Applause.)

Mr. Hall's motion was also carried unanimously.

Mr. A. R. Scoble said the meeting resolved that they would all subscribe, and he hoped liberally, for the purpose of giving His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh a reception worthy of Bombay, and he had now to ask them to appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements for spending the money which they were so liberally about to subscribe. As Mr. Hall had said, among the gentlemen who would be requested to spend the money would be Mr. Crawford, whose complaint hitherto had been that he had had not too much but too little to spend. Now, if with the small sum at his disposal Mr. Crawford had done so much for Bombay, what might they not expect him to do if he had *carte blanche* on this occasion, and as they had resolved to give him *carte blanche*, he thought they would agree that the less Mr. Crawford was fettered in the spending of the money the better—that it would not be necessary to hamper him with a large committee, but only to give a few gentlemen of like spirit who would join him in spending the money, not extravagantly, but to the very best advantage. He would now propose—

"That a reception committee be appointed to prepare the address and make all needful arrangements, and that the following gentlemen be invited to serve thereon: Arthur Crawford, Esq., Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, F. Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Captain Henry, Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Dr. Bhau Dhaji."

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersettee said—The speakers who have preceded me have so fully explained the objects for which this meeting has been called, that it would not be proper for me to detain you longer with any observations of mine. Permit me, however, briefly to say, that Bombay, which has always been conspicuous in her demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Throne and Person, will, I am confident, not lack in giving to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on his arrival in this city, a loyal and hearty welcome. When these realms passed under the direct sway of the Crown in November 1858, all Her Majesty's subjects in Bombay vied with each other in their demonstrations of loyalty, and were the foremost in India to mark the auspicious occasion, and the pages of history will attest to our posterity the part taken by the Capital of Western India on that memorable occasion. Let us now unite again in putting forth a stronger spirit of loyalty and goodwill in welcoming a son of our gracious Queen in a manner befitting his exalted position. Visits from scions of the Royal House cannot fail to be the means of drawing closer attention towards India and her people. The more we evince our loyalty and attachment towards Her Majesty, the more are we discharging the duty we owe to ourselves as loyal subjects of our sovereign the Empress of India. The reception which His Royal Highness received on his arrival at Calcutta must no doubt have been very gratifying to so august a personage as His Royal Highness, and the ovation which the loyal subjects residents in Bombay purpose giving to our distinguished Royal guest will, I feel sure, testify to Her Majesty and to her honoured son the affection with which they regard her and our attachment to her throne.

On the motion of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceeding.

A subscription list was then opened, and upwards of Rs. 20,000 subscribed at once. The sum subscribed now amounts, we believe, to upwards of Rs. 25,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its library rooms on Thursday, the 13th January, at 4 P.M.

Present—The Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker, president, in the chair. The Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., honorary president.

Vice Presidents—Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.

Members—J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B.A.; James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esq.; W. M. Wood, Esq.; Professor F. J. Candy, M.A.; Karsandas Mahadowdas, Esq.; Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashunker, Esq.; K. R. Cama, Esq.; Captain J. E. C. Pryce, F.R.G.S.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; the Rev. R. Stothert, A.M.; the Rev. George C. Reynell, M.A.; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.; Kahandas Muncharam, Esq.; M. R. D'Quadros, Esq.; Raghunath Narayen, Esq.; Shantaram Narayan, Esq.; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A.; Walter Abraham, Esq.; B. M. King, Esq.; Pestonjee Muncherjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.; and James Taylor, Esq., honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting were read and confirmed.

Member elected without a Ballot—The Rev. J. S. Robertson, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Members elected by Ballot.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay; Major J. O de Castro Cabral Albuquerque, Secretary to the Governor-General of Portuguese India, Military Department; the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; the Rev. William Brown Keer; and Kaikobad Dinshaw Gandhi, Esq.

Member proposed—Byramjee Dadabhoy, Esq.

Letter read—From Nilkantrao Anunt Josey, Esq., dated 11th November last, forwarding eight gold silver and copper coins for presentation to the Society.

Several books and pamphlets, and maps, as presents to the library, were laid before the meeting.

Plans and photographs of Somnath and other temples in Kathiawad, &c., were exhibited to the meeting by Mr. Burgess, when he said—

Many of the members of the Society were aware that in May last he had made a tour in Kathiawad, and in return for the assistance offered him by Government he had promised copies of the plans and photographs taken on that tour. From want of spare time the plans were not yet completed, but as Government had been reminding him of the arrangement, he was about to deliver over a complete set of the photographs and such of the plans as he could complete in a day or two. And as he had thought it might interest some of those present to see these plans and photographs before they were sent in, he had brought them to the present meeting.

Mr. Burgess accordingly exhibited a large plan of the temple of Somnath, and six other plans of temples and caves at Talaja, Sana, Bhimnath, Kadwar, &c., and two of a series he is preparing from the Nasik caves, together with forty-one large photograph

PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

PARIS begins the new year well provided with periodical literature. There are at the present moment 31 daily political papers in the French capital, and it seems another is shortly to be added to the number by the creation of an organ of M. Thiers. In point of opinion the 31 journals may be classed as follows:—1 official, 4 semi-official, 3 Rouherist, 4 Ollivierist, 2 Legitimist, 2 Ultramontane, 2 Parliamentarian (*Journal des Débats* and *Journal de Paris*), 1 Orleanist, 3 moderate Republican, 5 revolutionary, 3 neutral Opposition (*Figaro*, *Gaulois*, and *Paris Journal*), and 1 satirical (*Charivari*.). Twelve out of the 31 papers existed before the *coup d'état*, 7 were either founded or transformed from non-political into political journals during the arbitrary period of the Second Empire (1852 to 1868); the remaining 12 have sprung into existence since the voting of the last press laws, which abolished the necessity for a previous authorization. The highest price charged for any Paris daily political paper is 25 c., which is the cost of the *Journal Officiel* and *Journal des Débats*. The lowest price is 5 c. One of the papers costs 20 c., 2 cost 10 c., and 26 15 c. each. The largest circulation during the month of December have been those of the *Marseillaise*, 70,000, and of the *National* (10 c. paper), 65,000; the smallest circulation that of the *Foyer*, which averages 2,000. Throughout the year 1869 the mean sale of Paris political papers (not counting the *Officiel*) has been 360,000 copies *per diem*, which represents a daily flow of 18,000 f. into the Treasury for stamp duty, and an annual flow of 6,498,000 f. (£259,920), deduction being made of four days in the year when the papers do not appear. In addition to the 31 journals already alluded to, the daily press of Paris counts 2 police gazettes and 3 5-centime "literary" papers (*Petit Journal*, *Petite Presse*, *Petit Moniteur*), the combined circulation of which exceeds half a million; there is also the *Petit Officiel*, the proprietor of which is bound by his contract with Government to distribute 53,000 copies a day gratis amongst the country populations. The weekly press of Paris boasts 3 financial prints, 4 illustrated journals after the pattern of the *Illustrated London News*, and 19 comic papers, besides which medical, artistic, theatrical, and scientific journals without number. Strangely enough, however, there is not a single weekly political review like the London *Spectator* or *Saturday Review*. The last paper of the sort that obtained any success was the famous *Courrier du Dimanche*, which was suppressed in 1866 by M. de Lavalette, in punishment for a brilliant—unfortunately too brilliant—article of M. Prevost Paradol.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MRS. STOWE'S DEFENCE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has published the following despatch, dated January 5, received from New York by English Atlantic cable:—

Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated" is published to-day. It is disappointing, in so far as it contains no documentary evidence and few new statements of fact. The author confines herself very much to argument, other forcibly stated, and does her best to explain away the various objections that have been made to the credibility of her story. In effect what Mrs. Stowe says is this: that Lady Byron's charge of incest against her husband was made on the authority of his own confession. She avers also that when Lady Byron made this statement to her she was of sound mind; and therefore maintains that, as Lady Byron was totally incapable of inventing such a story, it must be received as true. Mrs. Stowe relates all that she can remember of the now famous conversation which passed between herself and Lady Byron in the year 1856, declaring that the particular accusation which has been so much debated and so stiffly denied was made in terms that were quite unmistakable. It seems that the precise words used by her ladyship were these: "Mrs. Stowe, he was guilty of incest, adding with his sister;" and there, adds the recipient of these confidences, "Lady Byron became so deathly pale that I feared she would faint, and hastened to say, 'Dear friend, I have heard that before.' She asked quickly, 'From whom?' and I answered, 'From Mrs. ;' when she replied, 'Oh, yes!' as if recollecting herself. She said that from the outset of their married life his conduct towards her had been unaccountable. He seemed resolved to shake and combat both her religious principles and her views of the family state; and told her that as he could not be expected to confine himself to her, neither should he expect or wish that she should confine herself to him. She could have other lovers, and must allow him the same freedom. She said she did not comprehend to what this was tending till after they went to London, and his sister came to stay with them. At what precise time the idea of an improper connection between her husband and his sister was first forced upon her she did not say; but she told me how it was done. She said that one night, in her presence, he treated his sister with a liberty which both shocked and astonished her. Seeing her amazement and alarm, he came up to her and said in a sneering tone, 'I suppose you perceive you are not wanted here. Go to your room and leave us alone. We will amuse ourselves better without you.' She said, 'I went to my room trembling. I fell down on my knees and prayed to my Heavenly Father to have mercy on them. I thought, What shall I do?' She did not tell me what followed immediately upon this, nor how soon after she spoke to me on the subject. She said that Lord Byron boldly avowed the connection as having existed in time past, and as one that was to continue in time to come, and implied that she must submit to it. It was no sin in the world was first peopled in that way. Afterwards he took another turn, and said that the horror and crime were the very attraction. He had worn out all ordinary forms of sin, and longed for the stimulus of a new kind of vice. She spoke of the danger of detection, and then he became furious, swearing that she at any rate should never be the means of his detection. She should leave him—that he was resolved upon; but she should always bear all the blame of the separation. In the sneering tone which was common with him, he said, 'The world will believe me, and it will not believe you. The world has made up its mind that By is a glorious boy; and the world will go for By, right or wrong. Besides, I shall make it my life's object to discredit you. I shall use all my powers. Read *Cain*? *William*, and you will see that I shall do by you just as Falkland did by Caleb.'" Lady Byron said she at first believed her husband to be insane, and pitied and excused him. Mrs. Leigh was weak and wholly under his control. She afterwards repented, and became a truly good woman, and Lady Byron seemed to take comfort from the recollection of her subsequent intercourse with her. Lady Byron said, in reply to a question, that she had letters and documents in proof of her story, but Mrs. Stowe did not see them. The memorandum to which she alluded in the article published in *Macmillan's Magazine* was returned by her to Lady Byron. It contained only an outline of the facts, and was without dates. Mrs. Stowe conjectures that Mrs. Leigh persuaded Lady Byron at first that her brother had only made insane attempts which she resisted, and that she alone could control his insanity. It was in this belief that the letters published in the *Quarterly Review* were written. Fuller revelations were, however, made later. Lady Byron told Mrs. Stowe that there was a daughter, who gave her friends much trouble. From other sources Mrs. Stowe learned that the daughter escaped from her friends to the Continent, and that Lady Byron assisted the efforts that were made to recover her. An English correspondent, it appears, has written to Mrs. Stowe averring that the crime was first committed, and the child born, shortly before Byron married. "The child, a daughter, must not be confounded with the natural daughter of Lord Byron born about a year after his separation. The history more or less of that child of incest is known to many, for in Lady Byron's attempt to watch over her and rescue her from ruin she was compelled to employ various agents at different times." Mrs. Stowe pronounces the letter of Forbes Winslow fatal to the theory of hallucination, and writes at length of Lady Byron's strength of mind and high regard for truth. She treats the controversy as a question of veracity between Lord Byron and his wife, and fills nearly half the book with a review of the poet's effort to make good his threat of treating her as Falkland treated Caleb Williams—a threat which has been at the bottom of all the assaults upon her character from 1816 to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1869. She declares that her disclosure in *Macmillan's Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly* was prompted by a sense of duty to a slandered memory, and was made after it had been notified to her that the trustees of Lady Byron had determined that no memoir should be written, as the papers in their hands could not be published in full. In America the public indignation at Mrs. Stowe's conduct has only been intensified by the publication of this book.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, it seems, has resolved to give his son a Spartan citizen's education. The boy, who is just seven years old, has been sent as a day boarder to a small school in Paris. His father gave strict orders that his son should be called simply "Victor," and, so as to compense for good conduct, "Napoleon Victor." His day's work is from eight in the morning to six in the evening, with two hours' recreation. His mother, the Princess Clotilde, who is extremely popular in Paris, accompanied her son to school on the first morning, and entrusted, with many recommendations, an extra pair of shoes to the matron, in case of her boy's coming in from the playground with wet feet. The prince's luncheon was to have consisted of dry bread; but, on the master's representation that all the other boys were allowed marmalade, the stern father relaxed so far as to allow his son to enjoy the same indulgence.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FRENCH gunboat has just carried a monument to an obscure river—the Nunez—on the West Coast of Africa. It is there to be erected to the memory and glorification of René Caillé, a brave though almost forgotten traveller, who in the beginning of this century crossed the African continent from the river Nunez to Tangiers and Timbuctoo. He achieved this extraordinary feat disguised as an Arab, and at the cost of £40, which was all that he possessed in the world. Unfortunately, he was a man without education, and in his character as an Arab did not dare to make notes in a book, therefore, was very dull and barren; the *Quarterly Review* accused him of imposture, and the authenticity of his travels has never been fully established in the English mind. However, Dr. Barth certified the correctness of his description of Timbuctoo, with some reservations, and Mr. Winwood Reade, who in his late journey to the Western Niger passed over part of Caillé's ground, is convinced that his travels are trustworthy and genuine.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE following curious specimen of Russian Jenkinism is published by the *Tamboff Gazette* under the head of "Court News":—"Yesterday his Imperial Majesty deigned to wake at 7 A.M., and after a frugal breakfast, was graciously pleased to go for a bear-hunt. On entering the wood with his suite, a bear, moved apparently by a happy instinct to recreate the mind of the father of our holy Russia, immediately came to the spot where his Majesty had posted himself. Paralysed at the sight of the ruler of millions of beings who idolize him, the beast stood still, and it was observed that instead of the fierce aspect by which this savage animal is usually characterized, his countenance bore an expression of disdeful anticipation, as if he were looking forward, like a loyal subject, to the happiness of being put to death by his gracious sovereign. On returning from the chase, his Majesty caught cold: but the usual remedies having been applied to him, he deigned to feel better. He then went to bed, and next morning he was graciously pleased to be quite well."

MEDORA LEIGH AND THE BYRON MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR.—Sir: Since the publication in the *Saturday Review* for December 25 of an article on "Medora Leigh," public attention has been daily called in the advertising columns of the newspapers to a passage in that article peculiarly calculated to convey a mischievous and (to many) most painful impression. With your permission, therefore, I will briefly point out what degree of weight is due to it and another statement of a similar tendency in the same article. The passage annexed to the advertisement (in the last number of the *Saturday Review*, as well as in the other papers) as a recommendation of the book, though printed between inverted commas, is incorrectly quoted and should stand thus:—

Assuming that this Autobiography is genuine, and that all the raving nonsense uttered by Medora Leigh is to be believed—and this is Dr. Mackay's version, not ours—the Autobiography does prove something. It confirms to the letter Mrs. Stowe's paragraph, however otherwise improper, describing this "child of sin." It proves that "the child of sin" considered herself to be Byron's daughter born in incest. It shows that not only did Lady Byron believe this, but that Captain De B——, Mr. S——, Dr. Lushington, Sir George Stephen, the Duke of Leeds, Lady Chichester the aunt, and everybody else received the intimation as true.

It was asked in the *Quarterly Review* "why, if Lady Byron was *openly* to adopt the charge at all, she did not do so while Colonel and Mrs. Leigh, Lord Broughton, and Mr. Wilmot Horton were still living?" Replying to this, the writer continues:—

If this Autobiography of Medora Leigh is true at all, it shows that this is precisely what Lady Byron did. Lady Byron did openly adopt it, and announce it, and announce it to the "child of sin" herself as early as 1840; and in 1840-43 Lord and Lady Lovelace were aware of it, so was Lady Chichester, so was the Duke of Leeds, so were at least a dozen people, according to Medora's Autobiography. And, which is most important of all, it was announced by the "child of sin" herself to her mother, Mrs. Leigh, in a letter still extant, and in Dr. Mackay's possession, though, as we have said, too disgusting to be published. *And Mrs. Leigh*—according to Medora Leigh—*never contradicted the charge.* In 1840—we know nothing of Colonel Leigh's death—Mrs. Leigh, Lord Broughton, and, we believe, Mr. Wilmot Horton were alive, and during their lifetime—according to the Autobiography—Lady Byron "openly adopted" and circulated the charge; which is exactly what the *Quarterly* says she did not.

In a concluding passage the same statement is repeated, with the addition that the Autobiography "disposes of one of the *Quarterly* Reviewer's chief arguments, that Mrs. Leigh 'died unconscious of guilt.'"

Now, I submit, that these statements are utterly groundless, besides being grossly improbable on the face of them. If all the persons named, if the Duke of Leeds, Lady Chichester, and "everybody else" received the intimation as true, if Lady Byron made the charge openly and repeatedly in 1840-43, if Mrs. Leigh never contradicted it and died conscious of guilt, why was such a sensation caused by what we all accepted as the first open and authenticated adoption or revelation of it in September, 1869? Why did Mrs. Stowe advise Lady Byron, after a final consultation, that "she (Lady Byron) would be entirely justified in leaving the truth to be disclosed after her death?" How came the editor of *Macmillan* to speak of the charge as one on which "she maintained so religious a silence up to the day of her death?" The fact is, she never openly stated or announced it at any time: she merely whispered it about; and there is reason to doubt whether she ever committed it to writing; so that Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in that self-vindication which she comically calls "A Vindication of Lady Byron," may have nothing beyond oral evidence to produce. It does not appear from the Autobiography that Lady Byron made the communication to any one, except to Medora Leigh at Fontainebleau; and there is independent evidence that one of her complaints against her *protégée* was the betrayal of confidence by repeating it. Far from receiving the intimation as true, there is not, I believe, a surviving relative of Lord Byron, Lady Byron, or Mrs. Leigh, who is not prepared to state that it has been uniformly treated with contempt. The opinions expressed of it (on its recent revival) by Lord Chichester, Lord William Osborne, and Lord Wentworth are well known.

But, according to the writer, the general reception of the story is true if the Autobiography is true. The Autobiography (of which only twenty pages bear the semblance of authenticity) contains nothing of the sort. We are simply told by the compilers, that when Medora was abandoned by Lady Byron, she wrote begging letters to three of her relatives; two of which are given, and make no mention of her alleged paternity. She received no answer, except from the late Duke of Leeds, who sent her £10; in acknowledgment of which she wrote (or is said to have written) an incoherent, vulgarly-expressed letter, abusing her mother and Lady Byron; and there the pretended correspondence dropped. On the same dubious authority it is stated that she addressed a letter to her mother, "haughty, unfilial, and cruel," which is supposed, though not stated, to have comprised the charge. This letter is said to have remained unanswered, and the *Saturday* Reviewer's mode of reasoning would seem this: not answering is tantamount to not contradicting; and not contradicting is tantamount to admitting. I cannot so much as guess how else he has arrived at his charitable conclusion (printed in italics) that Mrs. Leigh, according to Medora, never contracted the charge, and died conscious of guilt.

With regard to the alleged confirmation "to the letter" of Mrs. Stowe's description of the "child of sin," the Autobiography gives the flattest contradiction to the essential and distinguishing trait that Lady Byron was the one "who could have patience with her when the patience of every one else failed," and "never faltered or gave over till death took the responsibility from her hands." According to the Autobiography, Lady Byron threw off Medora Leigh without pity or remorse. Lady Byron may have been right in so doing, but that she was right in seeking her out and telling her such a story is not susceptible of proof—is what I think none but Mrs. Beecher Stowe's school of moralists will maintain. Medora Leigh lived four years after she was abandoned by Lady Byron; during which she was supported by a distinguished lady, a connection of her family.—Yours, &c.

THE WRITER OF "THE BYRON MYSTERY"
IN THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."

Jan. 5.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF JANUARY 8.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

THE Secretary-General of the Œcumenical Council is Monsignor Fessler. The name is German, derived from "fesseln," and means "one who puts on fetters."

SEASONABLE BENEVOLENCE.

For the sake of our poor neighbours, who, while the frost lasted, were sorely pinched by cold, we were very glad, when we walked out last Wednesday, to find the frost was giving.

AN ORGAN OF ANTI-ENLIGHTENMENT.

A CERTAIN newspaper published at Rome is named the *Camera Apostolica*. This title shows it to be an official organ; but a more appropriate denomination would perhaps be, *Camera Obscura*.

BURDEN OF AN ITALIAN SONG.

THINGS seem very much at sixes and sevens in Italy. "*Italia farà da se?*" If Italia does not contrive soon to get a respectable Government, it will be *Italia farà la la!* or in plain English, Italy fiddlede-dee!

FROM THE ROYAL LABORATORY.

CERTAIN persons, Sir John Pakington for example, may or may not have had a Christmas Box—on that point we possess no trustworthy information—but they certainly have had what cannot be the most agreable accompaniment of the festive season—a Christmas Boxer.

A LITTLE STORY.

FANNY was pretty, and had a clear sweet voice. Fred proposed to her, and she said "Yes." Revealing his happiness to his friend Frank, Fred told of the joyous ring there was in Fanny's voice when she accepted him. "A wedding-ring, I suppose, old fellow," was Frank's neat reply.

THE CORRECTED EDITION OF THE HON. HAMILTON FISH'S DESPATCHES.

Fish's statement but fishy
Uncle Sam must confess,
If read after leaving
The Clarendon Press.

In claims, dates, facts and figures
Set right, without quarter,
Let him own that H. is
Is a Fish out of Water!

PREDICTIONS FOR 1870.

THERE will be the usual number of seasons, five—Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, and the London; and probably an extra one at the Opera.

Peace will be generally maintained, but there will be engagements in all quarters of the world

The Queen's Speech will contain some queer Queen's English.

The Irish Land Question will either be settled or fall to the ground.

Dr. Temple will turn out the best Bishop they've ever had in the West.

Any theatre having a successful piece, will do well in the long run.

The Emperor of the French will have a new set of studs and a new set of ministers.

Oysters will be sixpence a piece, and the natives in New Zealand troublesome.

Macaulay's New Zealander, Molières Frenchman who had been talking prose all his life without knowing it, Sydney Smith's bishop who has yet to be roasted alive in a railway carriage, Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. Partington, with her mop, the British Lion and Constitution, and other old friends, will be all about again and get into the papers.

The camp at Wimbledon will be bigger than ever, the cattle at the Cattle Show fatter than ever, the streets of London dirtier than ever, the Christmas pantomimes more gorgeous than ever, the feminine fashions more wonderful than ever, the Boat Race, the Derby, and the Royal Academy, more crowded than ever, the girls prettier than ever—and *Mr. Punch* wittier than ever.

THE BEST NOTE PAPER.—Bank of England.

THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.—A cat-o'-nine-tails.

THE ONLY EXCUSE FOR INEBRIETY.—Better tight than lax.

AQUATICS.—Neither the Thames, nor the Cam, nor the Isis, is the proper river for a "scratch" crew—but the Itchen.

MEDORA LEIGH.*

THIS volume is another addition to the exuberant crop of books, pamphlets, articles, and letters which the "Byron Scandal" has already evoked. Its editor, Dr. Charles Mackay, tells us in his preface how the autobiography of Medora, the fourth child of Lord Byron's half-sister, the Hon. Augusta Leigh, came into his hands. Before commenting upon the strange and sad narrative now laid before us, we cannot help remarking that the reader of this little volume will rise from its perusal with a conviction that Mrs. Beecher Stowe's levity in throwing a needless stone at Lord Byron, five-and-forty years after he had been laid in his grave, will appear more than ever unpardonable when the story of Medora Leigh becomes generally known. But for Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the world would have heard nothing of this fresh tale of sin and sorrow. Dr. Mackay tells us that—

A month or six weeks after the accusations brought against the memory of the illustrious poet by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, he received a note from an acquaintance of his boyhood—a friend of thirty years' standing—requesting him to call at his office on a matter of literary interest. He went as requested, and received from his friend's hands the autobiography of Medora Leigh. The MSS. had lain undivulged and unheeded among a mass of papers for twenty-six years, where they would possibly have remained in obscurity for ever—or been committed to the flames—had it not been for Mrs. Stowe's attack on Lord Byron's memory. The editor's first impression, after a hasty perusal of the story, was that Medora Leigh might be an impostor. An attentive study of the autobiography and its accompanying documents convinced him that, whatever and whoever she might be, Medora Leigh was the undoubted daughter of Lord Byron's sister. His next impression was that, under all the circumstances, the suppression of the whole story—if it could be effected—was desirable. This course he at once recommended. The custodian of the papers objected to their destruction, feeling convinced that the truth was the truth, and that its promulgation could do no harm except to the guilty. The editor several times went over all the documents, and came at last to the conclusion that they fixed the date of the first time when the charge was brought against Mrs. Leigh to the year 1831, seven years after Lord Byron's death; and of the charge against Lord Byron himself to the year 1840. The editor was of opinion that he had discovered something like a clue to the authors of the scandal, and their motives. The result of his deliberations was the present volume, where the reader will find an examination of the two stories of Mrs. Stowe and Miss Leigh, together with his reasons for believing that the charge against Lord Byron is not only unproved and unprovable, but untrue, and the result of a conspiracy in which Lady Byron had no part, but of which she was the dupe and the victim.

The story of Elizabeth Medora Leigh, as revealed by this wretched autobiography, is one of the saddest that we have ever perused. We have not space to do more than touch upon its leading features. It will be remembered by all who have followed the Byron controversy attentively, that Colonel and the Hon. Augusta Leigh lived together as man and wife for more than twenty years after the separation of Lord and Lady Byron. Four of their children were born before 1816 —the year when Lord and Lady Byron separated—and three more children were born to them after that year. The miserable writer of this startling autobiography was putatively the fourth child of Colonel and Mrs. Leigh, and was born in 1815, the same year as Lord and Lady Byron's only daughter, Augusta Ada. She tells us therein that, in 1826, her eldest sister, Georgiana, married Mr. Henry Trevanion, a distant cousin of his bride, when she, Medora, was eleven years old. This marriage was not happy, owing to the poverty and uneven temper of Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion. Medora Leigh was frequently called in to keep them company, and in March, 1829, she accompanied them to a country-house near Canterbury, being then in her fifteenth year. Mrs. Trevanion's confinement was near at hand, and her delicate health threw Mr. Trevanion and Medora Leigh much together, and alone. The reader will anticipate the hideous sequel. The autobiography says:

Some months passed in this manner, during which Mr. Trevanion took advantage of my youth and weakness, and effected my ruin, and I found myself likely to become a mother by one I had ever disliked.

The unhappy writer was taken to Calais, where, with the privity, and under the roof, of her sister and her seducer, she was prematurely delivered of a male child, which died shortly after. The Trevanions and Medora Leigh returned to England—they to the house of an aunt, she to the house of her mother. Mrs. Leigh seems to have known nothing of the confinement at Calais, and permitted Henry Trevanion to call almost daily on Medora, and left them alone together for hours. In 1831 the unhappy girl found herself again likely to be a mother, and, Henry's advice, she invoked the assistance of her own mother by letter. Mrs. Leigh burnt this letter as soon as it was read, and is described as being at first very kind, and then very cruel, to her unhappy daughter. It was finally agreed, in the March, 1831, between Mrs. Leigh and her daughter, Georgiana Trevanion, that Medora should go with the Trevanions into the country. In June of the same year Colonel Leigh suddenly drove up to the door, and carried Medora away to a private lunatic asylum in London. From this she soon escaped, in company with Henry Trevanion, and they lived for two years in Normandy as man and wife. Meantime Mrs. Trevanion applied for a divorce from her husband. She was not less anxious to be married to another man than was Henry Trevanion to be married to Medora Leigh; but, in order to enable Henry legally to marry his deceased, or divorced, wife's sister, it became necessary to show that Medora was not a full sister to Georgiana Leigh. It was at this moment, according to Dr. Mackay's theory, that the horrible incest between Lord Byron and his half-sister, of which the world has heard for the first time through Mrs. Stowe, was invented by Georgiana Trevanion. The divorce between Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion was refused, by reason of the manifest collusion between the two applicants for it. Medora Leigh thereupon resolved to part from Trevanion, but she was again *enciente*—her previous two children having died; and, after eight months of pregnancy, she gave birth to a girl, which she brought with her to England in 1843.

Medora Leigh's third child seems to have been born in 1833. It was her earnest desire to part from Trevanion at once, but she did not succeed in doing so until 1838. But, in the meantime, she tells us that Trevanion never ceased to love her and her daughter passionately, and continually implored her to live with him as his wife. She asserts that during these five miserable years Trevanion and she continued to live together in great poverty, but as brother and sister. In 1838 she had a fearful illness, and confided to the medical man who attended her the details of her miserable story. "I asked his aid," she says, "to free me from the cruelty of one whom I had never really loved, and who by his conduct every day convinced me more and more of his worthlessness. My greatest wish was to die away from him." She left Trevanion's roof, and went to the neighbouring town, whither her mother sent her affectionate letters, but only cold money. In this way she dragged two years, suffering great misery; but in 1841 the whole complexion of her life was changed by a letter which she received from Lady Byron, which contained money, together with an offer of protection for herself and child. She joined Lady Byron at Tours, and, according to the story now given, as they were passing for Paris, her uncle's widow sold, at Fontainebleau, what was "the cause of the deep interest she felt, and must ever feel, in her. *Her husband, Lord Byron was her, Medora's father.*" After this astonishing disclosure Lady Byron seems to have lavished her bounty and kindness upon the unhappy girl. After a long sojourn in Paris, they went together to England, and Lady Byron's kindness was such as to make a very peculiar impression on the unhappy *protégée*: "I could not," writes Medora, "believe, though her temper caused me great misery, and her strange arrangements were often most painful, that all her affection was assumed." Matters went smoothly until 1842, when a Chancery suit to which Lady Byron was a party was suddenly ended in such a way that Medora Leigh was "in a manner sacrificed to her mother's interest." The outraged girl demanded permission to go with her child to the south of France, and Lady Byron consented to allow her £150 a year, but insisted on her being accompanied by a maid named Nathalie Beaurepaire, who was subsequently joined by her husband. Medora Leigh, her child, and her two servants lived, first at Hyéres and then near Toulon, until 1843, always greatly straitened for money, and in constant trouble about the rent. In March, 1843, she went to Paris, and, after being upbraided by Lady Byron for leaving the South of France, she had the happiness to fall in with Captain de B——, "a gallant veteran of the British army, who had served throughout the Peninsular war in the 71st Regiment, and enjoyed a pension of £100 per annum for severe wounds received at Waterloo." Out of his slender purse, Captain de B—— supplied funds to defray the expenses of Miss Leigh's journey to London. "The documents and papers on which this narrative is founded," says Dr. Mackay, "came from the hands of Mr. S——, who received them from Miss Leigh herself. The originals are in the possession of the publisher of this volume, and will be shown to any one who has any legal pretence to inspect them."

The step taken by Miss Leigh, in coming first to Paris and then to London, seems greatly to have inconsced Lady Byron. She refused to see or to allow any money to be sent to Medora, who took refuge in a miserable lodging close to St. Pancras Church, and lived upon the charity of any who would aid her. Although our space hardly permits it, we cannot help quoting from a letter of Mr. S——, who pleaded actively with Lady Byron on behalf of Miss Leigh, and who writes thus on the 14th of September, 1869:

I did not succeed in my endeavours, and my failure is somewhat contradictory of Mrs. Stowe's statement, that Lady Byron never gave over in motherly tenderness towards the "child of sin." I ascertained also, in 1843, that the so-called secret was known to very many persons besides Dr. Lushington and Sir George Stephenson; and I know not how to reconcile this fact with the "dignified and magnanimous silence" claimed as a merit for Lady Byron; for if she did not impart the knowledge, who else can have done so?

We gladly approach the close of this heartrending story. So far as we know Miss Leigh and Lady Byron were never reconciled. Her mother also refused to aid her, and sent no answer to a reproachful and unfilial letter addressed to her by Medora in August, 1843. "It is possible," says Dr. Mackay, "that at some aftertime Miss Leigh may have agreed to all the terms demanded of her by Lady Byron, may have been restored to her favour, and received her days in the receipt of her bounty." What we do know is, that Miss Leigh and her little daughter disappeared at the close of 1843 from London, and that shortly afterwards the erring and most unhappy mother sank into her grave. We have thus rapidly traced the outline of this dismal story, and must yet more briefly indicate the general conclusions which the able editor of the startling volume draws from its disclosures. The first is, that Mrs. Leigh never heard of the grave charge levelled by Mrs. Stowe against Lord Byron, until Georgiana Trevanion invented it in 1831, and that Lady Byron never heard of it until 1840, when she was eager to believe it. The second conclusion is that Mrs. Stowe's picture of Lady Byron as a celestial being—"the nearest possible approach to one of the spirits of the just made perfect"—"the most remarkable woman that England has produced in this century"—is terribly blurred by the revelations of the volume before us. We had already learnt, from letters published in the "Quarterly Review," that at a moment when Lady Byron is represented by Mrs. Stowe as having been aware of her husband's and his sister's guilt, she, the outraged wife, was writing to the incestuous sister, as to her dearest friend. We now learn that Medora Leigh, "the child of sin, born," as Mrs. Stowe tells us, "with strange abnormal propensities to evil," was probably cast off by Lady Byron, and left to depend in her dying hour upon the accidental charity of strangers. Thirdly, we find in Lady Byron, the "celestial being" of Mrs. Stowe, something more like the portrait given of her by Mrs. Howitt, a capricious, imperious, and uncertain woman, with occasional brief fits of tenderness, which lasted, as it were, for a few hours, and were succeeded by months of unforgiving coldness. "Even Lady Byron herself," says Dr. Mackay, "though perfectly clean-handed, is not at all clear-minded, and has fallen into so many contradictions and concealments, and made such mingled avowals and disavowals, as to render her a very untrustworthy witness." Thus the new narrative, so far as we can accept it, goes to show that the story which Mrs. Stowe confesses to have derived from Lady Byron had its origin in a source so thoroughly vitiated, that not the slightest reliance can be placed upon its direct evidence. On the other hand, all the indirect evidence, especially when taken in connection with the relative bearings of the different dates so distinctly pointed out by Dr. Mackay, strongly confirms our own original conviction, that Lady Byron's idea was derived from tainted sources; and we believe, that, even in certain minor circumstances, which have often been cited as lending colour to this peculiarly depraved scandal—such as illusions to another child of Lord Byron's—have sprung from a not unnatural confusion in dealing with such objectionable mysteries. It is possible that time may bring forth yet further contributions to the endless problem of Byron's perverse and unhappy life; but meanwhile we must await the forthcoming volume of Mrs. Stowe, to see how far her imaginative theory of facts and characters can be established in the teeth of the interesting revelations for which we are indebted to Mr. S—— and his friend, Dr. Mackay.—*Daily Telegraph.*

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

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